

108
Greatest Of All Times



Globally selected
Personalities



You cannot develop people. You
must allow people to develop
themselves.

— Julius Nyerere —

AZ QUOTES

13 Apl 1922 <::><::><::> 14 Oct 1999

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Prof Dr S Ramalingam



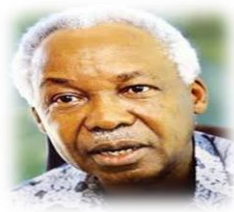
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13 Apr 1922



14 Oct 1999

Servant of God

Julius Nyerere



Nyerere in 1975

1st **President of Tanzania**

In office

29 October 1964 – 5 November 1985

**Prime
Minister**

- [Rashidi Kawawa](#)
- [Edward Sokoine](#)
- [Cleopa Msuya](#)
- Edward Sokoine
- [Salim Ahmed Salim](#)

**Vice
President**

First Vice President

[Abeid Amani Karume](#)

[Aboud Jumbe](#)

[Ali Hassan Mwinyi](#)

Second Vice President

[Rashidi Kawawa](#)

**Preceded
by**

- *Himself* as [President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar](#)

**Succeeded
by** [Ali Hassan Mwinyi](#)

**President of the United Republic of Tanganyika
and Zanzibar**

<p>In office 26 April 1964 – 29 October 1964</p>	
Vice President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abeid Karume (First) • Rashidi Kawawa (Second)
Preceded by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Himself</i> as President of Tanganyika • Abeid Karume as President of the People's Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba
Succeeded by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Himself</i> as President of Tanzania
President of Tanganyika	
<p>In office 9 December 1962 – 26 April 1964</p>	
Prime Minister	Rashidi Kawawa
Preceded by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elizabeth II as Queen of Tanganyika
Succeeded by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Himself</i> as President of the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar
Prime Minister of Tanganyika	
<p>In office 1 May 1961 – 22 January 1962</p>	
Monarch	Elizabeth II
Preceded by	<i>Himself</i> (as Chief Minister)
Succeeded by	Rashidi Kawawa
Chief Minister of Tanganyika	
<p>In office 2 September 1960 – 1 May 1961</p>	
Monarch	Elizabeth II
Governor	Sir Richard Turnbull
Preceded by	<i>Position established</i>
Succeeded by	<i>Himself</i> (as Prime Minister)
Personal details	
Born	<p>Kambarage Nyerere</p> <p>13 April 1922</p> <p>Butiama, Mara Region, Tanganyika Territory</p>

Died	14 October 1999 (aged 77) London , England
Resting place	Butiama, Mara Region, Tanzania
Nationality	Tanzanian
Political party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCM (1977–1999) • TANU (1954–1977)
Spouse	Maria Nyerere
	(m. 1953) [i]
Children	show 8
Alma mater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Fort Hare • Makerere University (DipEd) • University of Edinburgh (MA)
Profession	Teacher
Awards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lenin Peace Prize • Gandhi Peace Prize • Joliot-Curie Medal

Profile

Julius Nyerere

<https://www.eac.int/about-ncpr/julius-nyerere-biography>

Julius Kambarage Nyerere (April 13, 1922 - October 14, 1999) was President of the United Republic of Tanzania (previously Tanganyika), from the country's founding in 1964, until his retirement in 1985.

Born in Tanganyika to a local Zanaki chief called Nyerere Burito, Julius Nyerere was known by the Swahili name Mwalimu, or "teacher," because of his profession before becoming active in politics.

Nyerere was the first African head of state to retire voluntarily. He stepped down because he realized that his socialist policies of communal ownership of farms and state ownership of services were not working.

Under his Presidency, Tanzania slipped from being the largest exporter of food in Africa to the biggest importer of food. However, he made no attempt to cling to power or to influence his successors, who restored capitalism.

Nyerere had wanted to make Tanzania self-reliant, free from indebtedness to former colonial powers or to the West. Like other leaders of former colonies, he saw

colonialism and capitalism as responsible for the subjugation of their people. A devout Catholic, Nyerere often fasted and did not enrich himself at his nation's expense.

His preferred dress, a Mao tunic, contrasted with the flamboyant uniforms worn by some of his contemporary heads of African states. While his economic policies are acknowledged as having failed, other policies succeeded. For example, under Nyerere literacy and health care "surpassed anything most African countries had achieved," thus, his legacy has been described as "rich and varied" and his intentions as always "noble."

He also battled the International Monetary Fund over the issue of Third World debt, and created "a genuine national entity out of a hotch-potch of some 120 ethnic groups" which some consider to be his most "enduring achievement." Even after the failure of his socialist experiment, he retained, says a Guardian obituary, his "worldwide moral authority."

Education

Nyerere began attending Government Primary School, in Musoma, at the age of 12, where he completed the four-year program in three years and went on to Tabora Boys Government Secondary School. He received a scholarship to attend Makerere University (at that time the only tertiary education institution in East Africa), where he obtained a teaching diploma.

He returned to Tanganyika and worked for three years at St. Mary's Secondary School in Tabora, where he taught biology and English. In 1949, he got a scholarship to attend the University of Edinburgh (he was the first Tanzanian to study at a British university and only the second to gain a university degree outside Africa) where he obtained his Masters of Arts degree in Economics and History in 1952. In Edinburgh, partly through his encounter with Fabian thinking, Nyerere began to develop his particular vision of connecting socialism with African communal living.

Political career

Upon his return to Tanganyika, Nyerere took a position teaching History, English, and Kiswahili at St. Francis' College, near Dar es Salaam. It is at St. Francis' College that he founded Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). His political activities attracted the attention of the colonial authorities, and he was forced to make a choice between his political activities and teaching.

He was reported as saying that he "was a schoolmaster by choice and a politician by accident." He resigned and continued with his work on his goal to bring a number of different nationalist factions into one grouping, which was achieved in 1954. Nyerere traveled throughout the country, speaking to common people and tribal chiefs, trying to garner support for the movement towards independence. He also spoke on behalf of TANU to the Trusteeship Council and Fourth Committee of the United Nations, in New York.

His oratory skills and integrity helped Nyerere achieve TANU's goal of an independent country without war or bloodshed. The cooperative British Governor Sir Richard Turnbull was also a factor in the struggle for independence.

Nyerere entered the Colonial Legislative Council in 1958, and was elected Chief Minister in 1960. In 1961, Tanganyika was granted self-governance and Nyerere became its first Prime Minister on December 9, 1961. A year later, Nyerere was elected President of Tanganyika when it became a Republic.

Nyerere was instrumental in the union between the islands of Zanzibar and the mainland Tanganyika to form Tanzania, after a 1964 coup in Zanzibar toppled Jamshid bin Abdullah, who was the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Economic policies

When in power, Nyerere implemented a socialist economic program (announced in the Arusha Declaration), establishing close ties with China, and also introduced a policy of collectivization in the country's agricultural system, known as Ujamaa, or "familyhood."

Nyerere believed that people truly become "persons" within community - starting with the family, then moving into an extended family, and from there into the wider community.

Small scale village industry, similar to M. K. Gandhi's model, was ideal for Africa. Influenced by the Mahatma, Nyerere was awarded the Gandhi Peace Prize in 1995. Personhood leads to service to the community. Wealth would thus spread horizontally, not vertically. Although some of his policies can be characterized as socialist, many regard that Nyerere was first and foremost an African, and secondly a socialist. He was what is often called an African socialist.

Nyerere had tremendous faith in rural African people and their traditional values and ways of life. He believed that life should be structured around the ujamaa, or extended family found in traditional Africa. He believed that in these traditional villages, the state of ujamaa had existed before the arrival of imperialists. All that needed to be done was to return to this state and capitalism would be forgotten. He believed that this would be a true repudiation of capitalism, since his society would not rely on capitalism for its existence.

This ujamaa system failed to boost agricultural output and by 1976, the end of the forced collectivization program, Tanzania went from the largest exporter of agricultural products in Africa to the largest importer of agricultural products in Africa. With the realization that the Tanzanian economy did not flourish, and being unwilling to lead Tanzania using an economic model he did not believe in, Nyerere willingly announced that he would retire after presidential elections in 1985, leaving the country to enter its free market era under the leadership of Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Nyerere was instrumental in putting both Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Benjamin Mkapa in power. He remained the chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (ruling party) for five years following his presidency until 1990, and is still recognized as the Father of the Nation. However, he did not interfere in his successors policies, which reversed many of his own.

Foreign policy

Nyerere was one of the African Leaders during the Pan-African movement that swept the continent in the 1960s. He was a larger-than-life person, a seemingly incorruptible individual and a committed Pan-africanist. Nyerere was also one of the founders of the Organization of African Unity in 1963. Nyerere provided a home for a number of African liberation movements including the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan African Congress (PAC) of South Africa, FRELIMO when it sought to overthrow Portuguese rule in Mozambique, and ZANLA (and Robert Mugabe) in its struggle to unseat the white regime in Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe).

From the mid-1970s, along with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, he was an instigator and leader of the "Front Line States," which provided uncompromising support for the campaign for Black Majority Rule in South Africa. In 1979, he led Tanzania into war against Uganda, then under the dictatorship of Idi Amin, resulting in the defeat of Uganda and exile of Amin.

Nyerere's foreign policy overall emphasized neutrality in the Cold War, and under his leadership, Tanzania enjoyed friendly relations with both the West and the East.

Outside of Africa, Nyerere was a model to Walter Lini, Prime Minister of Vanuatu, whose theories on Melanesian socialism owed much to the ideas he found in Tanzania, which he visited. Lecturers inspired by Nyerere also taught at the University of Papua New Guinea in the 1980s, helping educated Melanesians familiarize themselves with his ideas.

After the Presidency

After the Presidency, Nyerere remained the Chairman of CCM until 1990, when Ali Hassan Mwinyi took over.

In one of his famous speeches during the CCM general assembly, Nyerere said in Swahili "Ninang'atuka," meaning that he was pulling out of politics for good.

He moved back to his childhood home village of Butiama in western Tanzania. During his retirement, he continued to travel the world, meeting various heads of government as an advocate for poor countries and especially the South Center institution.

Nyerere traveled more widely after retiring than he did when he was president of Tanzania. One of his last high-profile actions was as the chief mediator in the Burundi conflict in 1996.

He died in a London hospital of Leukemia on October 14, 1999.

As African leader

The African Union, formerly the Organization of African Unity, which Nyerere was largely responsible for establishing, is increasingly taking on an important role in stabilizing the region, in peacekeeping and peace-building in collaboration with the United Nations.

Nyerere's example of voluntary retirement from power has set a standard that few African heads of state are yet to meet. His strong opposition to Idi Amin's dictatorial regime in Uganda and his 1979 invasion, in retaliation for Amin's 1978 incursion into Tanzania, toppled the dictator to popular acclaim, setting an example of Africa policing Africa.

In retirement, he continued to work for African unity and also to resolve conflicts, including the civil war in Burundi and to find ways of lessening the rich-poor gap between the developed and developing nations of the world, chairing the South Commission.

Despite the failure of his economic policies, he remained convinced that socialism was the right direction for poor countries to take. His modest lifestyle added to his moral authority. He was untainted by scandal or by charges of corruption.

Family was central to his concerns. He married Maria Magige in 1953. They had five sons and two daughters. In addition to political writings, he translated two Shakespearean plays into Swahili.

Awards

- Nehru Award for International Understanding, 1976
- Third World Prize, 1982
- Nansen Medal for outstanding services to Refugees, 1983
- Lenin Peace Prize, 1987
- International Simón Bolívar Prize, 1992



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Arusha Declaration

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arusha_Declaration



Arusha Declaration Monument

The **Arusha Declaration** (Swahili: *Azimio la Arusha*) and **TANU's** Policy on Socialism and Self Reliance (1967), referred to as the Arusha Declaration, is known as Tanzania's most prominent political statement of African Socialism, 'Ujamaa', or brotherhood (Kaitilla, 2007). The Arusha declaration is divided into five parts: The TANU "Creed"; The Policy of Socialism; The Policy of Self Reliance; the TANU Membership; and the Arusha Resolution.

Contents

Creed

Part one of the Arusha Declaration, The TANU "Creed", outlines the principles of socialism and the role of government:

1. That all human beings are equal;
2. That every individual has a right to dignity and respect;
3. That every citizen is an integral part of the Nation and has a right to take an equal part in Government at local, regional and national level;
4. That every citizen has a right to freedom of expression, of movement, of religious belief and of association within the context of the law;
5. That every individual has a right to receive from society protection of his life and of property according to the law;
6. That every citizen has a right to receive a just return for his labour;

7. That all citizens together possess all the natural resources of the country in trust for their descendants
8. That in order to ensure [economic justice](#) the State must have effective control over the principal means of production; and
9. That it is the responsibility of the State to intervene actively in the economic life of the Nation so as to ensure the well being of all citizens and so as to prevent the exploitation of one person by another or one group by another, and so as to prevent the accumulation of wealth to an extent which is inconsistent with a [classless society](#) (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967, p. 1).

The aims and objects of the Arusha Declaration are:

1. To consolidate and maintain the independence of this country and the freedom of its people;
2. To safeguard the inherent dignity of the individual in accordance with the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#);
3. To ensure that this country shall be governed by a democratic socialist government of the people;
4. To cooperate with all the political parties in [Africa](#) engaged in the liberation of all Africa
5. To see the government mobilizes the resources of this country towards the elimination of [poverty](#), [ignorance](#) and [disease](#);
6. To see that the Government actively assists in the formation and maintenance of cooperative organizations;
7. To see that wherever possible the Government itself directly participates in the economic development of this country
8. To see that the Government gives equal opportunity to all men and women irrespective of race, religion or status;
9. To see that the Government eradicates all types of [exploitation](#), [intimidation](#), [discrimination](#), [bribery](#) and [corruption](#);
10. To see that the government exercises effective control over the principal means of production and pursues policies which facilitate the way to [collective ownership](#) of the resources of this country;
11. To see that the Government co-operates with other States in Africa in bringing about African Unity;
12. To see that the Government works tirelessly towards world peace and security through the [United Nations](#) Organization (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967, p. 2).

Socialism

Part two of the Arusha Declaration focuses on socialism and some key features of socialism which include a policy of receiving a just return for one's labour and the necessity for the leadership and control of major resources, services and government, to be in the hands of the working class. In "a true socialist state no person exploits another, but everybody who is able to work...gets a his [or her] income for his [or her] labour" (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967, p. 3). The "major means of production", which the TANU identify as those resources and services which a large

section of the population and industries depend, are “under the control and ownership” of the working class (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967, p. 3). It follows that a democratically elected government of the people is an essential component of socialism (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967). The policy of socialism, the TANU posits, “can only be implemented by people who firmly believe in its principles and are prepared to put them into practice” as well as “live by the principles of socialism in their day to day life” (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967, p. 3-4).

Self-reliance

Part three of the Arusha Declaration espouses the importance of national self-reliance and debates the nature of development.

Asserting that “A poor man does not use Money as a Weapon”, the Arusha Declaration identifies the heart of economic struggle:

"We have chosen the wrong weapon for our struggle, because we chose money as our weapon. We are trying to overcome our economic weakness by using the weapons of the economically strong – weapons which in fact we do not possess. By our thoughts, words and actions it appears as if we have come to the conclusion that without money, we cannot bring about the revolution we are aiming at. It is as if we have said, “Money is the basis of development. Without money, there can be no development” (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967, p. 5).

Secondly, no amount of money, whether it is accrued through [taxation](#), [foreign aid](#) or private investment, will ever be enough to achieve the development targets and independence needs of a nation (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967). The essential and true nature of development is this:

“The development of a country is brought about by people, not by money. Money, and the wealth it represents, is the result and not the basis of development.”

In addition to people, the prerequisites of development are land, good policies and good leadership and the necessary condition and root of development are the hard work and intelligence of the people (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967).

Membership

Part four of the Arusha Declaration, TANU Membership, stresses the importance of leadership’s commitment to the principles and objectives of the TANU and that “above all, the TANU is a party of Peasants and Workers” (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967, p. 19). This good leadership principle bleeds into Part five of the Arusha Declaration which states the role of government in this ideology to take action and steps to “implement the policy of Socialism and Self-reliance” (Publicity Section, TANU, Dar es Salaam, 1967, p. 20).

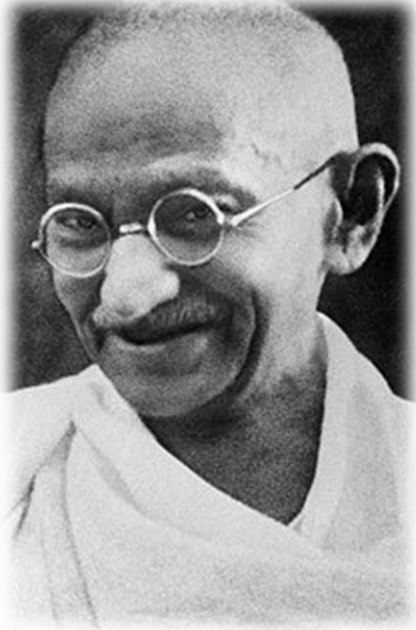




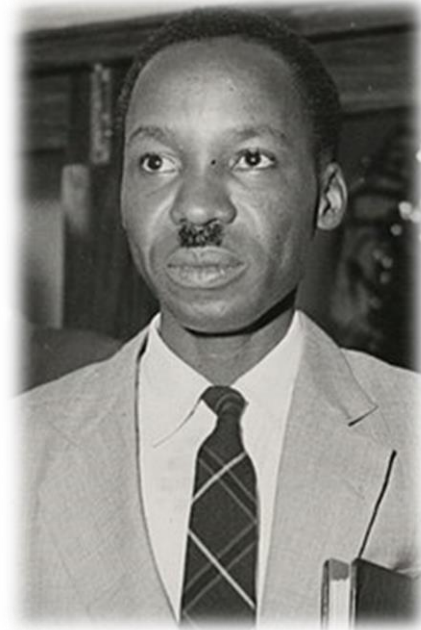
The main building at Makerere University in Uganda, where Nyerere studied a teacher training course



The Old College in Edinburgh



In campaigning for Tanganyikan independence using non-violent methods, Nyerere was inspired by the example of Indian independence leader Mahatma Gandhi.



Nyerere as leader of the Legislative Council



Nyerere campaigning for Tanganyikan independence in March 1961



President Nyerere and U.S. President John F. Kennedy in 1963. Nyerere later commented that he had "great respect" for Kennedy, whom he regarded as a "good man".



Nyerere in a public procession



Nyerere meeting with visitors from the United Nations



Nyerere on a visit to the Netherlands in 1965



Nyerere with Onno Ruding,
Dutch Minister of Finance, 1985



Nyerere with US President Jimmy Carter and First
Lady Rosalynn Carter at the White House, 1977



During the Uganda-Tanzania War, Nyerere's troops
ousted Idi Amin (pictured) from power in Uganda.

Uganda-Tanzania War

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda%E2%80%93Tanzania_War

Uganda-Tanzania War



Major engagements of the conflict, primarily in Ugandan territory

Date 9 October 1978 – 3 June 1979
(7 months, 3 weeks and 4 days)

Location [Uganda](#) and [Tanzania](#)

Result Tanzanian victory

Belligerents

 [Uganda](#)


 [Libya](#)

 [Palestine Liberation Organization](#)

[Organization](#)

Supported by:

 [Pakistan](#)

 [Saudi Arabia](#)

 [Tanzania](#)

 [Uganda National Liberation Front](#)

- [Kikosi Maalum](#)
- [Front for National Salvation](#)
- [Save Uganda Movement](#)
- Others

 [Mozambique](#)

Supported by:




 [Zambia](#)


 [Angola](#)

 [Ethiopia](#)

 [Algeria](#)

Commanders and leaders

<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Idi Amin  Yusuf Gowon  Isaac Maliyamungu  Ali Fadhul  Muammar Gaddafi  Mutlaq Hamdan (WIA)  Mahmoud Da'as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Julius Nyerere  Abdallah Twalipo  Tumainiel Kiwelu  David Musuguri  Silas Mayunga  Tito Okello  David Oyite-Ojok  Yoweri Museveni
Strength	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">  20,000 troops  4,500 troops  400+ militants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  150,000 troops  2,000 troops  800 troops
Casualties and losses	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">  1,000 killed and 3,000 captured  600+ killed and 59 captured  12–200 killed or missing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  373 killed  ~150 killed
<p>~1,500 Tanzanian civilians killed</p> <p>500+ Ugandan civilians killed</p>	

Part of a series on the	
History of Uganda	
	
Chronology	
Early history	pre-1894
British rule	1894–1962
Early independence	1962–1963
First Republic	1963–1971
Second Republic	1971–1979
Third Republic	1979–1986
Since 1986	1986–present

Special themes	
Expulsion of Asians	1972
Uganda–Tanzania War	1978–1979
Bush War	1981–1986
1986–1994 civil war	1986–1994
LRA insurgency	1987–present

The **Uganda–Tanzania War**, known in [Tanzania](#) as the **Kagera War** ([Kiswahili](#): *Vita vya Kagera*) and in [Uganda](#) as the **1979 Liberation War**,^[a] was fought between Uganda and Tanzania from October 1978 until June 1979 and led to the overthrow of Ugandan President [Idi Amin](#). The war was preceded by a deterioration of relations between Uganda and Tanzania following Amin's 1971 overthrow of President [Milton Obote](#), who was close to the President of Tanzania, [Julius Nyerere](#). Over the following years, Amin's regime was destabilised by violent purges, economic problems, and dissatisfaction in the [Uganda Army](#).

The circumstances surrounding the outbreak of the war are not clear, and differing accounts of the events exist. In October 1978, Ugandan forces began making incursions into Tanzania. Later that month, the Uganda Army launched [an invasion](#), looting property and killing civilians. Ugandan official media declared the annexation of the Kagera Salient. On 2 November, Nyerere [declared war](#) on Uganda and mobilised the [Tanzania People's Defence Force](#) (TPDF) to retake the salient. Nyerere also mobilised Ugandan rebels loyal to Obote and [Yoweri Museveni](#) to weaken Amin's regime. After Amin failed to renounce his claims to Kagera and the [Organisation of African Unity](#) (OAU) failed to condemn the Ugandan invasion, the TPDF occupied the towns of [Masaka](#) and [Mbarara](#) in southern Uganda.

While the TPDF prepared to clear the way to the Ugandan capital of Kampala, [Muammar Gaddafi](#), the leader of Libya and an ally of Amin, dispatched several thousand troops to Uganda to assist the Uganda Army. The [Palestinian Liberation Organisation](#) also sent a number of guerrillas to aid Amin. In March the [largest battle of the war](#) occurred when the Tanzanians and Ugandan rebels defeated a combined Ugandan-Libyan-Palestinian force at [Lukaya](#). The loss of Lukaya led the Uganda Army to begin to collapse. Nyerere believed that Ugandan rebels should be given time to organise their own government to succeed Amin. He sponsored a conference of rebels and exiles in [Moshi](#) later that month, where the [Uganda National Liberation Front](#) (UNLF) was founded. Libya ended its intervention in early April and its troops left the country. On 10 April a combined TPDF-UNLF force [attacked Kampala](#), and secured it the following day. Amin fled into exile while a UNLF government was established. In the following months, the TPDF occupied Uganda, facing only scattered resistance. It secured the Uganda–Sudan border in June, bringing the war to an end.

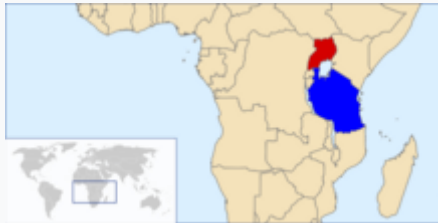
The war severely harmed Tanzania's fragile economy and inflicted long-lasting damage to Kagera. It also had severe economic consequences in Uganda, and brought about a wave of crime and political violence as the UNLF government struggled to maintain order. Political disagreements and the persistence of the remnants of the Uganda Army in the border regions ultimately led to the outbreak of the [Ugandan Bush War](#) in 1980.

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1972 invasion of Uganda

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972_invasion_of_Uganda

1972 invasion of Uganda




[Uganda](#) (red) was invaded by rebels based in and supported by [Tanzania](#) (blue)

Date September 1972
Location Southern [Uganda](#)
Result [Ugandan government](#) victory


- Mogadishu Agreement
- Mass purges in Uganda

Belligerents

 [Uganda](#)
 [Libya](#)
 [Palestine Liberation Organization](#) (PLO)










 Ugandan rebels

- People's Army
- [UPC](#) supporters

 [Tanzania](#)

Commanders and leaders




 [Idi Amin](#)
 [Ali Fadhul](#)
 [Yusuf Gowon](#)
 [Isaac Maliyamungu](#)

 [Milton Obote](#)
 [David Oyite-Ojok](#)
 [Tito Okello](#)
 Captain Anach
 Captain Oyile 
 Lieutenant Okot ([POW](#))
 [Yoweri Museveni](#)
 [Julius Nyerere](#)

Units involved

Simba Battalion
[Uganda Army Air Force](#)

People's Army

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda People's Liberation Front • Museveni's rebel group
Strength	
 Thousands  399  Small	1,340–1,500
Casualties and losses	
Light	Hundreds killed ^[1]
c. 150 Ugandan civilians killed in combat; hundreds executed afterwards 9–20 Tanzanian civilians killed	
Ugandan resistance to Idi Amin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assassination attempts • Anti-Amin student protests • 1972 invasion • Arube uprising • Operation Mafuta Mingi • 1977 invasion • Uganda–Tanzania War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tororo 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda National Liberation Front <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save Uganda Movement • Kikosi Maalum • Front for National Salvation • Uganda Nationalist Organization 	

The **1972 invasion of Uganda** was an armed attempt by Ugandan insurgents, supported by [Tanzania](#), to overthrow the regime of [Idi Amin](#). Under the orders of former Ugandan President [Milton Obote](#), insurgents launched an invasion of southern Uganda with limited Tanzanian support in September 1972. The rebel force mostly consisted of the "People's Army" whose forces were mainly loyal to Obote, but also included [guerillas led by Yoweri Museveni](#). The operation was hampered by problems from the start, as a planned rebel commando raid had to be aborted, Amin was warned of the impending invasion, and the rebels lacked numbers, training, and equipment. Regardless, the militants occupied a few towns in southern Uganda at the invasion's start. However, no major popular uprising erupted as Obote had hoped.

Without mass civilian support and outnumbered as well as outgunned, the rebels were mostly defeated by Amin's loyalists within hours. Most insurgents were killed or captured, while the rest fled in disarray back to Tanzania. Reinforced by allied Libyan and [PLO](#) troops, the Ugandan security forces launched operations to hunt down and destroy rebel stragglers, while initiating political purges against suspected Obote supporters. Meanwhile, Amin ordered his air force to retaliate by bombing Tanzania, prompting the latter to mobilize its army along the border. Before the conflict could escalate into a full war between Uganda and Tanzania, the two countries agreed to a ceasefire under Somali mediation, and subsequently ratified a treaty in Mogadishu to defuse tensions. Despite this, the conflict greatly worsened the already poor relations between Uganda and Tanzania, and ultimately contributed to the [Uganda–Tanzania War](#).

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African Union stature

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-68330707>



The anniversary of Julius Nyerere's death, 14 October, is a public holiday in Tanzania. Tanzania's founding father Julius Nyerere has been honoured with a statue outside the African Union headquarters in Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa.

Nyerere led what is now Tanzania from independence in 1961 until 1985. Known as Mwalimu, Swahili for teacher, he was a committed pan-Africanist and hosted independence fighters opposed to white minority rule in southern Africa.

He played a key role in the creation of the Organisation of African Unity, which later became the African Union.

Unveiling the statue at a ceremony attended by numerous African heads of state, AU Commission leader Moussa Faki Mahamat said: "The legacy of this remarkable leader encapsulates the essence of Pan Africanism, profound wisdom, and service to Africa." He recalled Nyerere's own comments at the inaugural OAU summit in 1963. "Our continent is one, and we are all Africans."

But when he became prime minister of what was then Tanganyika in 1961, his first task was to unite the new country, made up of more than 120 different ethnic groups, including Arab, Asian and European minorities. He managed to do this, by promoting the use of Swahili as a common language and through his vision of "African Socialism" or ujamaa (familyhood).

In 1964, Tanganyika united with the Zanzibar archipelago to form Tanzania. It later became a one-party state. Nyerere defended the absence of multi-party elections by declaring that Tanzanians had far more freedom under him than they had ever had under British rule, and that the one-party system was vital for stability.



Nyerere, seen here with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in 1975, lobbied Western governments over white-minority rule in southern Africa.

Known for his modest lifestyle, Nyerere tried to create an egalitarian society based on co-operative agriculture - meaning farmers no longer worked their individual fields but instead worked together on communally-owned land.

He wanted Tanzania to be self-reliant, rather than depending on foreign aid and investment. However, this largely failed and Tanzania's economy was in dire straits when

he stepped down in 1985. Yet he oversaw a huge improvement in healthcare and literacy and remains widely revered in Tanzania.

The country's main international airport is named after him, as are many roads, bridges and stadiums. During the 1970s, Nyerere lobbied Western governments to take a stronger stance against white-minority rule in Rhodesia, later Zimbabwe, and South Africa, and backed armed groups fighting those regimes.

Paying her tribute to Nyerere, Tanzania's President Samia Suluhu Hassan said: "To him, Africa's wellbeing came first, before popular approval, personal fortune or country wellbeing."

Nyerere was strongly opposed to the expulsion of Asians in neighbouring Uganda under Idi Amin in 1972. Relations continued to deteriorate and seven years later, Nyerere sent his army into Uganda to oust Amin.

He was a trained teacher and became the first person from Tanganyika to study at a British university, when he went to study in Edinburgh in 1949, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

He died in 1999, aged 77, and the anniversary of his death, 14 October, is a public holiday. Nyerere is the third leader to be honoured with a statue outside the AU headquarters, after Ghana's founding father and pan-Africanist Kwame Nkrumah, and Ethiopia's emperor Haile Selassie, who became a symbol of African nationalism for resisting Italy's attempts to colonise the country in the 1930s, and later agreed to host the OAU.



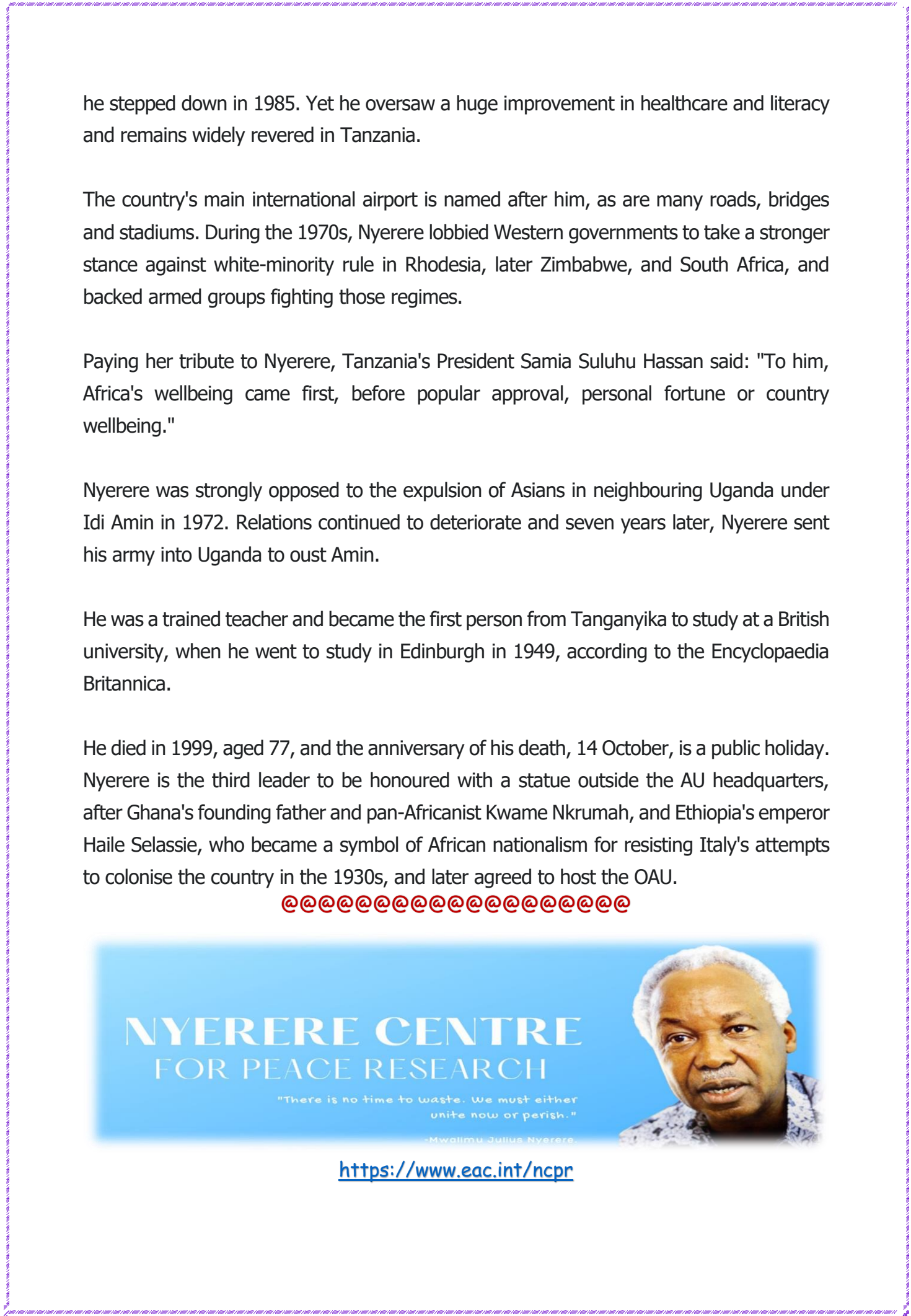
**NYERERE CENTRE
FOR PEACE RESEARCH**

"There is no time to waste. We must either
unite now or perish."

-Mwalimu Julius Nyerere



<https://www.eac.int/ncpr>



Enhancing peace and security, good governance
and joint common foreign policy
pursuits in order to promote regional
integration and development.

Our Vision:

To be a *Centre of Excellence* that conducts cutting edge research on peace and security, and pursuits that enhances regional integration and development.

Our Mission:

To undertake policy research and capacity building that contributes to the creation of peaceful environment that enhances human security, regional integration and development.

The East African Community (EAC) Nyerere Centre for Peace Research (NCPR) was established in 2007 to develop as a Centre of Excellence in capacity building and research.

The commitment is enshrined in Article 6 of the EAC Treaty that lays emphasis on peaceful co-existence and good neighbourliness, peaceful settlement of disputes, mutual trust, good governance and democracy. Further Article 124 of the EAC Treaty underscores peace and security as pre-requisites to social and economic development within the Community and vital to the achievement of the objectives of the Community.

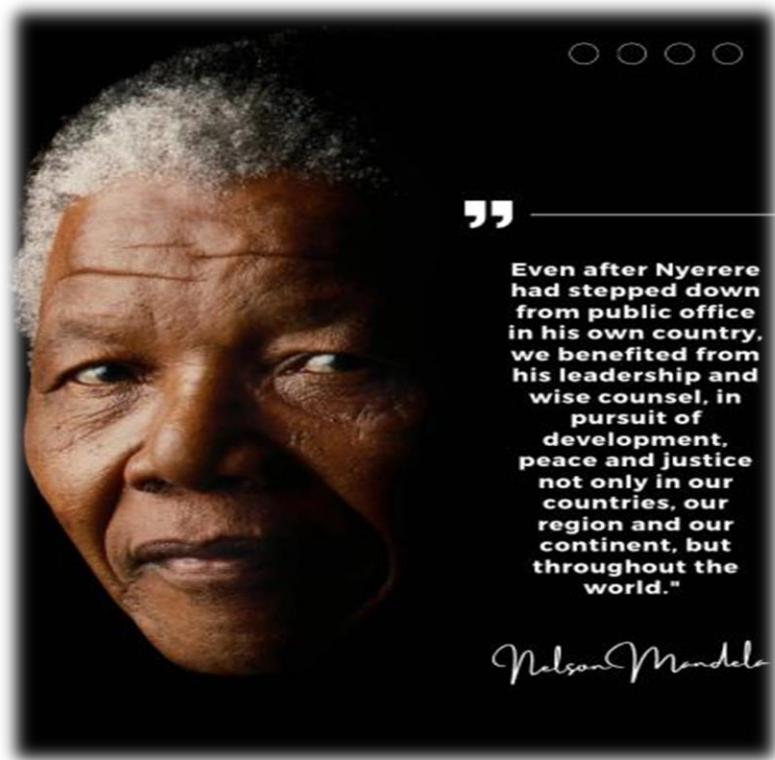
The work of the Centre complements the provisions of the Treaty that peace and security are prerequisites for regional integration and therefore the need to build capacities in order to secure an environment that is stable and peaceful for enhanced human security, regional development and prosperity.

The Centre is situated at the EAC Headquarters in Arusha-Tanzania. The Centre embraces Tanzania's late President Nyerere's vision of a prosperous East Africa built on tenets of peace, freedom and democratic transformation and as such, it provides a resource Centre where East Africans can meet to discuss relevant issues, share information and effect peaceful change for an integrated East Africa

The purpose of the Centre is to provide the EAC Policy process with timely, relevant and empirical research information as well as capacity-building training

that enhances peace and security, political affairs and international relations towards EAC integration. Nyerere Centre for Peace Research is meant to;

1. **Establish a unique interface between policy makers and regional and national opinion leaders.** The Centre offers a platform where East African leaders, the media, academics and will interact on a regular basis while discussing thematic issues of regional importance.
2. **Consolidate strategic expertise and safeguard the Community's common values** - Through seminars, publications and workshops, there is mustering and engaging local, regional and international experts on diverse range of themes, topics relevant to the integration process. This concentration of expert opinion is invaluable to the EAC Secretariat, organs and institutions of the Community and help to nurture and safeguard the common values and fundamental interests of the Community.
3. **Provide a forum for informal discussion that impact on the integration process** the Centre being neither a negotiating nor a decision-making body, will provide a forum where different points of view are freely aired in a forum that includes non-official EAC partners.
4. **Enable the EAC with policy focused think tank** - The Centre plays an essential role in the development of EAC concepts, strategies, policies and programs in the area of peace and security, Youth, Gender, leadership, political Affairs and international relations.
5. **Disseminate crucial public information on the EAC integration process** - The Centre develops publications based upon policy research as an ideal medium for communicating in-depth with broad EAC and international audiences. The Centre aims at developing qualitative communication strategy, which reinforces interface between policy decisions and wider public actors (both State and Non-State Actors) and other stakeholders in the areas of peace & security, Leadership, Governance, Gender, Youth, international relations and political affairs.



[Watch the following Video](#)

[A] Mwalimu Julius Nyerere: "A Politician with Soul" and
a "Servant of God [3:15:03]

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DZga8LvmNEc>

&

[Visit & see the 360+ Pictures](#)

[B] His Pictures/Photos

<https://www.gettyimages.in/search/2/image?phrase=julius+nyerere>

QUOTES

<https://www.thoughtco.com/julius-kambarage-nyerere-quotes-43594>

"In Tanganyika we believe that only evil, Godless men would make the colour of a man's skin the criteria for granting him civil rights."

"The African is not 'Communitistic' in his thinking; he is, if I may coin an expression, 'communitary'."

"Having come into contact with a civilization which has over-emphasized the freedom of the individual, we are in fact faced with one of the big problems of Africa in the modern world. Our problem is just this: how to get the benefits of European society, benefits that have been brought about by an organization based upon the individual, and yet retain African's own structure of society in which the individual is a member of a kind of fellowship."

"We, in Africa, have no more need of being 'converted' to socialism than we have of being 'taught' democracy. Both are rooted in our past, in the traditional society which produced us."

"No nation has the right to make decisions for another nation; no people for another people."

"In Tanzania, it was more than one hundred tribal units which lost their freedom; it was one nation that regained it."

"If a door is shut, attempts should be made to open it; if it is ajar, it should be pushed until it is wide open. In neither case should the door be blown up at the expense of those inside."

"You don't have to be a Communist to see that China has a lot to teach us in development. The fact that they have a different political system than ours has nothing to do with it."

"[A] man is developing himself when he grows, or earns, enough to provide decent conditions for himself and his family; he is not being developed if someone gives him these things."

"...intellectuals have a special contribution to make to the development of our nation, and to Africa. And I am asking that their knowledge, and the greater understanding that they should possess, should be used for the benefit of the society of which we are all members."

"If real development is to take place, the people have to be involved."

"We can try to cut ourselves from our fellows on the basis of the education we have had; we can try to carve out for ourselves an unfair share of the wealth of the society. But the cost to us, as well as to our fellow citizens, will be very high. It will be high not only in terms of satisfactions forgone, but also in terms of our own security and well-being."

"To measure a country's wealth by its gross national product is to measure things, not satisfactions."

"Capitalism is very dynamic. It is a fighting system. Each capitalist enterprise survives by successfully fighting other capitalist enterprises."

"Capitalism means that the masses will work, and a few people, who may not labor at all, will benefit from that work. The few will sit down to a banquet, and the masses will eat whatever is left over."

"We spoke and acted as if, given the opportunity for self-government, we would quickly create utopias. Instead, injustice, even tyranny, is rampant."

For MORE Quotes, please go to these Web Links

https://www.azquotes.com/author/20568-Julius_Nyerere

<https://www.juliusnyerere.org/resources/quotes/P10>

<https://www.juliusnyerere.org/resources/quotes>

<https://www.everand.com/book/237138973/Quotable-Quotes-Of-Mwalimu-Julius-K-Nyerere-Collected-from-Speeches-and-Writings>

<https://www.tzaffairs.org/1985/10/quotes-throughout-the-pamphlet/>

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Awards & Honours

https://www.juliusnyerere.org/about/category/honoraries_and_awards

As a result of his good work, different institutions and universities honoured Mwalimu Nyerere to mark his contributions to Tanzania, Africa, developing countries and the entire world.

[A] He received honorary degrees from the following:

1. University of Edinburgh (United Kingdom)
2. University of Dugueshe (United States of America)
3. Cairo University (Egypt)
4. University of Nsukka (Nigeria)
5. University of Ibadan (Nigeria)
6. University of Monrovia (Liberia)
7. Toronto University (Canada)
8. Havard University (United States of America)
9. Howard University (United States of America)
10. Ljubliana (Yugoslavia) - Honorary Doctoral of Law (26 March 1985)

11. Pyongyang University (Korea) - Honorary Doctorate of Philosophy (28th March 1985)

12. National University of Lesotho (Lesotho)

13. The State House Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) - Honorary Degree for Diplomacy (20th Sept, 1985)

14. Havana University of Cuba (Cuba) - Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (30th Sept 1985)

15. University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) - Honorary Degree of Literature Honoris Causa (13th Sept 1986)

16. Universities of Philippines (Philippines) - Honorary Doctorate of Humanities (12th July 1991)

17. Manila (Philippines) - Honorary Doctor Degree (12th October 1992)

18. Makerere University Kampala (Uganda) - Honorary Doctor of Laws (29th January 1993)

19. Open University of Tanzania (Tanzania) - Doctor of Letters Honoris Causa (15th March 1997)

20. Claremont University Centre (United States of America) - Doctor of Laws for Claremont graduate School California (17th May 1997)

21. Sokoine University of Agriculture (Tanzania) - Doctor of Philosophy Honoris Causa (28th November 1997)

22. University of Fort Hare (South Africa) - Doctor of Laws Honoris Causa (23rd April 1998)

23. Lincoln University (United States of America) - Honorary Degree of Laws (5th May 1998)

[B] Awards / Prizes

1. Yugoslavia - Memorial Plaque of the City of Belgrade (15th October 1969)
2. Guyana - Freedom of the City of Georgetown (11th September 1974)
3. Havana, Cuba - Order of Jose Marti (21st September 1974)
4. Mexico - The Great Collar of the Aztec Eagle (24th April 1975)
5. India - Nehru Award for International Understanding (17th January 1976)
6. Guinea Bissau - Medal of Amilcar Cabral (19th September 1976)
7. Brussels - The Dag Hammarskjold Price for Universal Merit
8. New Delhi, India - Third World Prize (22nd February 1982)
9. Maputo, Mozambique - Eduardo Mondlane Medal (7th September 1983)
10. Geneva - Nansen Medal for Services to the Cause of Refugees (3rd October 1983).
11. Luanda, Angola - Order of Augustino Neto Award (3rd October 1985)
12. Luanda Angola - SADC Sir Seretse Khama Medal (21 August 1986)
13. Dodoma, Tanzania - Lenin Peace Prize (7th September 1987)
14. Dodoma, Tanzania - Juliot Curie Gold Medal (February 1988)
15. Paris, France - UNESCO Simon Boliver Prize (21st October 1992)
16. Arusha, Tanzania - TANAPA / Gold Medal of Outstanding on Wildlife and Environmental Conservation (21st February 1994)
17. New, Delhi, India - Gandhi Peace Prize (27th January 1995)
18. Abuja, Nigeria - Nnandi Azikiwe Award (10th March 1996)
19. Harvard University - World Map Globe (28th December 1999)
20. CCM, Tanzania - The Century Statesman (2000)

Also visit this Web Link:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_awards_and_honours_received_by_Julius_Nyerere

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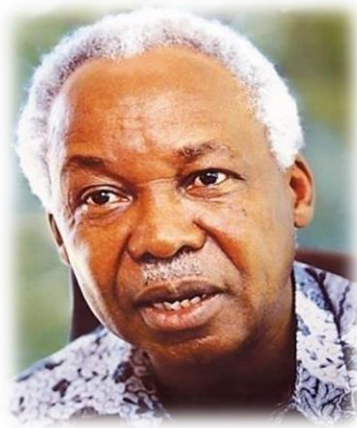
Memorial Scholarship Fund

<https://www.bot.go.tz/Adverts/PressRelease/en/2023110312251620.pdf>



MWALIMU JULIUS K. NYERERE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

2023/2024 SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS



The Bank of Tanzania has a great pleasure to inform the Public that the Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund has awarded scholarships to best students for the 2023/2024 academic year.

The Fund has granted scholarships to best female and male Tanzanian students to pursue Bachelor and Master degree programmes offered by accredited universities within the United Republic of Tanzania.

The scholarships have been granted to successful candidates based on academic merits and after undergoing a thorough the selection process. The scholarship package shall cover all university and student direct costs as specified in the respective universities' fee structure as well as a laptop computer.

The following are the successful candidates who have been awarded the scholarships:

Seven (7) Scholarships for Bachelor' s Degree Programmes

1. **Victoria Charles ROBERT** (Female) to pursue Doctor of Medicine (5 years) at
Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences;
2. **Prisca Paul MSHANA** (Female) to pursue Doctor of Medicine (5 years) at
Muhimbili
University of Health and Allied Sciences;
3. **Doreen Aminiel MFINANGA** (Female) to pursue Doctor of Medicine (5 years) at
Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences;
4. **Emily Samwel MFANGA** (Female) to pursue Doctor of Medicine (5 years) at
MuhimbiliUniversity of Health and Allied Sciences;
5. **Baraka Vitus NYIGO** (Male) to pursue Doctor of Medicine (5 years) at
Muhimbili
University of Health and Allied Sciences;
6. **Pelagrina Erasto MBUGI** (Female) to pursue Bachelor of Commerce in Finance

(3 years) at University of Dar es Salaam;
7. **Baddawi Abdul ISSA** (Male) to pursue Bachelor of Commerce in Finance (3 years)
at University of Dar es Salaam.

Three (3) Scholarships for Master' s Degree Programmes

1. **Kanuda Liso SASI** (Male) to pursue Master of Business Administration in Finance

(2 years) at University of Dar es Salaam;
2. **Lucy MAHULU** (Female) to pursue Master of Science in Health and Biomedical

Science (2 years) at Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology;
3. **Magdalena SUGUTA** (Female) to pursue Master of Science in Environmental Biology
(2 years) at University of Dar es Salaam.

Issued by:

The Chairperson,
Scholarship Awards Committee,
Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere Memorial
Scholarship Fund, Bank of Tanzania,
2 Mirambo Street,
11884, DAR ES
SALAAM. Tel No.
+255 22 2233041
Fax No. +255 22 22340

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Books / Publications

[A] by him

[Q1] <https://www.thriftbooks.com/a/julius-nyerere/318639/?srsltid=AfmBOoolsos6gCQ1-jE7H7G5LiAmtNX0c0igySUXcra2EvZt91TkKb1n>

[Q2] On/About him

[Q1] <https://thejnlc.org/book-category/books-about-julius-nyerere/>

[Q2] <https://www.africanbookscollective.com/books/development-as-rebellion>

[Q3] <https://www.fountainpublishers.co.ug/book/the-story-of-julius-nyereres-tanzania>

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Julius Nyerere International Airport

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julius_Nyerere_International_Airport



Julius Nyerere International Airport
Uwanja wa Ndege wa Kimataifa
wa Julius Nyerere ([Swahili](#))



Airside view of Terminal II

- [IATA](#): DAR
- [ICAO](#): HTDA
- [WMO](#): 63894

Summary


Airport type	Public
Operator	Tanzania Airports Authority
Location	Dar es Salaam , Tanzania
Opened	October 1954 ^[1]
Hub for	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Air Tanzania• Precision Air
Time zone	EAT (UTC+03:00)
Elevation AMSL	55 m / 180 ft
Coordinates	 06°52′41″S 39°12′10″E
Website	taa.go.tz/airports/jnia

Map



DAR

Show map of TanzaniaShow map of AfricaShow map of EarthShow all

 <p>Wikimedia © OpenStreetMap</p>			
Runways			
Direction	Length		Surface
	m	ft	
05/23	3,000	9,843	Asphalt
14/32	1,000	3,281	Asphalt
Statistics (2022)			
Passengers 2,289,000 ^[2]			
Land area 1,700 ha (4,200 acres) ^[3]			

Julius Nyerere International Airport (IATA: DAR, ICAO: HTDA) is the international airport of Dar es Salaam, the largest city in Tanzania. It is located in Kipawa ward of Ilala District in Dar es Salaam Region of Tanzania. The airport has flights to destinations in Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. It is named after Julius Nyerere, the nation's first president.



The reinforced concrete roofs at Terminal II are designed to resemble a forest canopy.



The Air Traffic Control Tower



The Radar Tower.

History

In October 2005, "Dar es Salaam International Airport" (DIA) was renamed "Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere International Airport" and on 1 November 2006, "Julius Nyerere International Airport". A total of 9,501,265 passengers used the airport from 1980 to 2004, averaging 2,770 passengers per day.

In April 2013, the [Tanzania Airports Authority](#) signed a TSH 275 billion contract with [BAM International](#) of the Netherlands for the construction of the first phase of Terminal III, with a capacity of 3.5 million passengers per year. In November 2015, the second phase was also awarded to BAM, at a contract price of US\$110 million, and will add capacity for an additional 2.5 million passengers per year. After completion of Terminal III, it is expected that Terminal II will be devoted solely to domestic passengers. It is proposed to build a rail shuttle link from the airport to the city and rail coaches have already been bought for this (2014).

The new Terminal 3 was constructed using domestic funding, and started operations in August 2019. In October 2022, it was announced that Terminal 2 is all set to be renovated soon by the Government of Tanzania. In February 2022, Tanzania Airports Authority announced their plans of developing a four-star hotel and commercial complex at Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA).

Terminals

There are three terminals at Dar es Salaam airport.

Terminal 1 is a small terminal that handles chartered and private flights. It has an annual capacity of handling 500,000 passengers. This small terminal's operations as an International Airport ceased in 1984 after completion of Terminal II.

Terminal 2 is used for domestic and regional scheduled flights. It has a capacity of handling 1.5 million passengers. As of March 31st, 2023, The terminal is set to close in June this year temporarily for 2 years to make ways for renovation.

Terminal 3 is the newest terminal that opened in August 2019. It is used for International flights. The terminal consists of two phases, Phase I and II. There are 58 businesses in the terminal categorized under retails, operational machines and provision of services.



Julius Nyerere International Airport Terminal III at night - November 2019.

Airlines and destinations

Passenger

The following passenger airlines operate at the airport:

Airlines	Destinations
Air France	Paris–Charles de Gaulle (ends 17 November 2024)
Air Tanzania	Arusha, Bujumbura, Bukoba, Chato, Dodoma, Dubai–International, Entebbe, Guangzhou, Harare, Iringa, Johannesburg–O. R. Tambo (begins 30 November 2024), Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lubumbashi, Lusaka, Mbeya, Moroni, Mpanza, Mtwara, Mumbai, Mwanza, Nairobi–Jomo Kenyatta, Ndola, Songea, Tabora, Zanzibar

Air Zimbabwe	Harare
Airlink	Johannesburg–O. R. Tambo
As Salaam Air	Zanzibar
Auric Air	Dodoma, Iringa, Mafia Island, Morogoro, Pemba Island, Tanga, Zanzibar
Coastal Aviation	Arusha, Kilwa, Mafia Island, Manyara, Moshi, Pemba Island, Saadani, Selous, Seronera, Songo Songo Island, Tanga, Zanzibar
Egyptair	Cairo
Emirates	Dubai–International
Ethiopian Airlines	Addis Ababa
Ewa Air	Seasonal: Dzaoudzi
Flightlink	Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Lake Manyara, Mombasa, Seronera, Zanzibar
Fly540	Mombasa, Nairobi–Jomo Kenyatta
flydubai	Dubai–International
Int'Air Îles	Moroni
Kenya Airways	Nairobi–Jomo Kenyatta
KLM	Amsterdam
LAM Mozambique Airlines	Maputo, Nairobi–Jomo Kenyatta, Pemba
Malawian Airlines	Blantyre, Lilongwe

Oman Air	Muscat
Precisio n Air	Anjouan, Arusha, Bukoba, Dodoma, Kahama, Kilimanjaro, Mbeya, Moroni, Mtwara, Mwanza, Nairobi–Jomo Kenyatta, Seronera, Zanzibar
Qatar Airways	Doha
Rwand Air	Kigali
Saudia	Jeddah
South African Airways	Johannesburg–O. R. Tambo (resumes 20 January 2025)
Tropical Air	Arusha, Mafia Island, Zanzibar
Turkish Airlines	Istanbul, Lusaka
Uganda Airlines	Entebbe
Zambia Airways	Lusaka
ZanAir	Arusha, Pemba Island, Saadani, Selous, Zanzibar

Cargo

Airlines	Destinations
Air Tanzania	Dubai–International, Kinshasa–N'djili, Lubumbashi, Mumbai
Astral Aviation	Nairobi–Jomo Kenyatta
Kenya Airways Cargo	Nairobi–Jomo Kenyatta

Please visit to see 90+ pictures of Julius Nyerere International Airport
<https://www.gettyimages.in/photos/julius-nyerere-international-airport>



Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School

<https://www.mjnls.ac.tz/>

The Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School (MJNLS) was jointly established by the Former Liberation Movements of Southern Africa including the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), African National Congress (ANC), Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), and Zimbabwe African National Union- Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF).

It is a modern Party School of the Former Liberation Movements of Southern Africa.

VISION

An international center of excellence for nationalist and Pan-African leaders.

MISSION

To equip Pan-African leaders to deliver impact sustainable political, socio - economic and cultural development.

It was named after the first chairman of the CCM and Tanzania's former President Julius Nyerere, in memory of his important contributions to the national liberation movement of southern Africa. The school is located in Kibaha District, Pwani Region of Tanzania. The construction of the school began in 2008 and was completed in February 2022. It occupies about 10 hectares of land, with a floor area of 24,600 m². It consists of the main building, dormitory, canteen and service building and facility building, with accommodation capacity of 200 attendees.

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The Julius Nyerere Leadership Centre

<https://thejnlc.org/>



Vision

To be a Centre of excellence promoting shared learning on Leadership and Pan-Africanism.

Mission

Develop and disseminate knowledge that promotes visionary leadership anchored in Pan-African ideals for strategic transformational change in Africa.

The Julius Nyerere Leadership Centre, is named after the former President of Tanzania, the late H.E. Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. It was established on the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uganda, His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni to honour the legacy of the late H.E. Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. Launched by HE the President on the October, 6th 2018, the Centre was set up for intergenerational dialogue on African history, the study of Africa's revolutionary movements, and as a centre for knowledge and research.

By contextualizing problems and their solutions, the Julius Nyerere Leadership Centre draws from a wide variety of approaches, that include, innovative policy leading research, quality dialogues, youth training and mentoring, providing an important platform for distinguished African intellectuals, scholars, other accomplished Africans to share, nurture, mentor, challenge and account to the next generation of African leaders.



ISBN 978-81-981942-9-9



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